The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3899 第十九年八千三号 日五十月三唐 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 25TH APRIL 1870. 一律禮 拜一 港香 [PRICE $2] PER MONTH.

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PACHÉ—Dictionnaire Japonais-Français Contenant:—1. La transcription du mot et exemple Japonais.
2. Les caractères Japonais.
3. L'interprétation.
Traduit du Dictionnaire Japonais—Portugais, composé par les Missionaires de la Compagnie de Jésus et imprimé à Nagasaki, et revue sur la traduction Française du même ouvrage, publié par Léon Pagès. Librairie 1. pp. 300. Paris, 1862. 12s. 6d.

PREMARE.—Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ, Auctore P. Premare, cum et simplifices Collegii Anglo-Sinici. 4to. pp. xviii. and 202, sewed. Malacca. 1831. 12s.

ROSNY.—Grammaire Japonaise, accompagnée d'une notice sur les différentes écritures Japonaises, d'exercices de lecture et d'un aperçu du style Sinico-Japonais par Léon de Rosny, Professeur chargé du cours de Japonais à l'École Impériale, etc. Seconde édition. 1re. pp. xl. and 98. Paris, 1866. 8s. 6d.

ROSNY.—Guide de la conversation Japonaise, précédé d'une introduction sur la prononciation en Langue Yédo, par Léon de Rosny. 8vo. pp. 54. Paris. 2s. 6d.

ROSNY.—L'époque d'entre-lombe conte Chinois traduit du texte original. 18mo. Paris, 1864. 1s.

SCHUYZ.—Alphabet Chinois phonétique. (Préparation des mission Européennes dans l'extreme orient, étude réciproque des peuples. Système grammatical). 8vo. Saint, 1866?. 3s. 6.

THE CHINESE MISCELLANY destined to illustrate the Government, Philosophy, Religion, Arts, Manufactures, Trade, Manners, Customs, History, and Statistics of China. Nos. 1 to 4. (8 copies 1-4), each 41.6c.
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URH-CHUI-TSZE-TEON-SZ—Yin-Pe-Keuon. Being a Parallel drawn between the two principal Chinese Dictionaries, by the Rev. Rob. Morrison and Joseph Montucci, LL.D. Together with Morrison's Horse Sinica, a new edition, with the Text of the popular Chinese Primer San-Tzi-King. 4to. London. 1817. 8s.

WADE.—Hsin Ching-Lu. In three volumes Volume I.—I. Chinese Text of the Category of Tien, Heaven, The Heavens, etc. pp. 262. 2.—Chinese Text of the Shiking Yü-Kiang Hsün; or, Amplification of the Sacred Edict. Chapter I. pp. 41. 3.—Chinese Text of exercises in the tone of the Peking dialect. pp. 137. Volume II.—The Peking Syllabary being a collection of the characters representing the dialect of Peking, arranged after a new orthography, in syllabic classes, according to the four tones; designed to accompany the Hsin Ching-Lu, or book of experiments. pp. 82. Volume III.—The Hsin-Ching-Lu, or book of experiments, being the first of a series of contributions to the study of Chinese. By Thomas Francis Wade, Chinese Secretary. Folio. Hongkong. 1859. £2. 2s.

WADE.—Yü-Yen Tzu-Erh Chi, a Progressive course designed to assist the Student of Colloquial Chinese, as spoken in the Capital and the Metropolitan Department. In eight parts, with Key, Syllabary, and Writing Exercises. By Thomas Francis Wade, C.B., Secretary to her Britannic Majesty's Legation, Peking. 8 vols. 8o. *Progressive Course*, pp. xx, 204 and 16; Syllabary, pp. 128 and 38; *Writing Exercises*, pp. 48; Key, pp. 174 and 140. sewed. London, 1867. £5. 5.

WADE.—Yü-Yen Tzu-Erh Chi. A progressive course designed to assist the Student of Colloquial Chinese, as spoken in the Capital and the Metropolitan Department. In eight parts, with Key, Syllabary, and Writing Exercises. By Thomas Francis Wade, C.B., Secretary to her Britannic Majesty's Legation, Peking. 8 vols. 8o. *Progressive Course*, pp. xx, 204 and 16; Syllabary, pp. 128 and 38; *Writing Exercises*, pp. 48; Key, pp. 174 and 140. sewed. 8s.

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WYLIE.—Notes on Chinese Literature; with introductory Remarks on the Progress of Alphabetic Writing and a list of translations from the Chinese into various European languages. By A. Wylie, Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society, in China. 4to. pp. 296, cloth. Price, £1 10s.

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As Reported by Chinese on the 22nd April, 1870.

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" 38 to 42	"	163.00 to 175.00
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" 8 to 8½ lbs	"	2.85 to 2.92
" 9 to 10 lbs	"	3.15 to 3.30
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 to 60 reed	"	2.65 to 2.85
" 64 to 66	"	3.05 to 3.20
" 68 to 72	"	3.40 to 3.60
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	"	2.65 to 2.70
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.65 to 2.80
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yards	"	3.50 to 4.20
" 40	"	3.60 to 5.10
GREY T-CLOTHS, 25 yds. & 32 lbs.	"	2.00 to 2.05
" 24 " & 36	"	2.60 to 2.65
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.10 to 3.20
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.45 to 3.70
DYED DAMASK Do.	"	4.20 to 4.00
CHINTZES	"	2.15 to 2.20
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz	0.30 to 0.75
" Brown	"	0.65 to 0.70
" Red	"	1.05 to 1.10
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.45 to 0.60
" Green, 22 "	"	0.32 to 0.38
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.53 to 0.72

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LONG ELLS, *M M* Scarlet	per piece	7.00 to 7.50
" " Assorted	"	7.00 to 7.30
" *MB* Scarlet	"	7.20 to 7.40
" " Assorted	"	7.00 to 7.20
CAMLETS, 88	"	14.50 to 15.00
" 84	"	15.00 to 15.50
" 8	"	16.50 to 18.00
" 7	"	16.50 to 17.00
" BUR	"	20.00 to 21.00
LASTINGS	"	16.00 to 16.30

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 to 6	per picul	2.35 to 2.70
" Hoop	"	3.10 to 3.15
" Bar	"	2.35 to 2.45
" Small Round Rod	"	2.50 to 2.60
" Wire	"	2.50 to 2.60
LEAD, Lead	"	6.40 to 6.50
STEEL, English	per lb.	4.00 to 4.10
" Swedish	"	4.20 to 4.50
TIN, Malacca	per picul	$1.00 to $2.00
TIN PLATES	per box	6.70 to 6.80
SUNDRIES METAL	per picul	22.50 to 27.50
QUICKSILVER	"	38.00 to 38.50
SPELTER	"	3.80 to 4.10

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	23.00 to 24.00
" Ningpo	"	22.50 to 23.00
" Tientsin	"	24.00 to 24.20
" Shantung	"	21.00 to 22.00
" Bengal	"	16.00 to 22.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	per picul	2.30 to 2.40
" " 2	"	2.00 to 1.95
" Siam, common	"	2.15 to 2.10
" " fair	"	2.05 to 2.00
" " white	"	1.60 to 1.40
" Manila	"	1.80 to 1.90
" Java	"	1.70 to 1.80
" Singapore	"	1.60 to 1.80
" Saigon	"	2.40 to 2.50
" Arracan	"	2.30 to 2.10
" Rangoon	"	1.70 to 1.80
SAPPANWOOD	"	5.00 to 5.00
CAMPHOR, Ordinary	per lbs.	18.00 to 11.00
" English refined	"	11.50 to 11.00
" American Anthracite	"	8.25 to 8.00
" Sylhet	"	8.25 to 8.00
WINDSOR GLASS	per box.	2.00 to 2.00
SHEATHING PROUDES, &c.		
BATAVIA, Straits	per pcl.	4.60 to 4.50
" Bonjar	"	3.10 to 4.20
COPPER, White	"	12.00 to 12.00
" Black	"	8.80 to 8.00
BREAM NAIL	"	1.80 to 2.45
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	4.25 to 4.00
" Timor	"	7.10 to 8.00
" South Sea	"	1.50 to 2.10
SIAM WOOD, Manila	"	1.60 to 2.00
" Siam	"	1.80 to 2.00
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lb		1.15 to 1.20
" American, perbarrel of 200 lb		5.45 to 6.30
WINE, Hunter	per pcl.	1.70 to 1.85
" California	"	2.10 to 2.15
SUDAR, Canton white, 1 to 3	"	7.45 to 8.00
" Do. Brown	"	5.00 to 5.50
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.50 to 4.00
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.00 to 5.00
" Do. Brown	"	4.00 to 4.50
CAMPHOR, packed	"	16.50 to 16.25
PEAS, White	"	1.55 to 2.00
" Green	"	2.50 to 2.40
" Black	"	2.10 to 2.20
" Yellow	"	2.05 to 2.10
MEDICINES, Sapin	"	40.00 to 33.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	5.80 to 6.40
" Cut	"	5.60 to 6.65
MOSSING, Dry Siam large	"	7.20 to 6.50
" " small	"	5.80 to 5.50
VERMICELLI	"	6.00 to 7.10
SHARK'S FIN, Japan	"	32.00 to 48.50
" " Hankow	"	32.00 to 30.00
ALUM	"	1.70 to 1.85
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	4.00 to 3.75
" Black	"	3.50 to 4.00

Arrivals.

Apr. 23, ODENSE, Dan. 3-m. sch., 249, Boysen, Chefoo 6th April, General.—JOHN BURD & Co.

Apr. 23, MADONE, French bk., 460, Jugoret, Saigon 6th April, 10,000 piculs Rice.—F. DEGENNER.

Apr. 23, PARAGON, Siam. ship, 735, Wichers, Bangkok 20th March, 16,000 piculs Rice.—CHINPER.

Apr. 23, CUTTY SARK, Siam. bk., 474, Salgo, Bangkok 21st March, 11,000 piculs Rice.—ORIENTE.

Apr. 23, UNION, Span. bg., 152, Unbaran, Iloilo 2nd April, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

Apr. 24, FUSHIMA, Brit. str., 710, Dundas, Singapore 9th April, and Saigon 18th, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Departures.

Apr. 23, ARAN, str., for Yokohama.
Apr. 23, DIOMED, str., for Shanghai.
Apr. 23, CHINA, str., for Shanghai.
Apr. 23, ALMA, for Saigon.
Apr. 23, MIRAGE, for Quinhon.
Apr. 24, FUSHIMA, str., for Yokohama.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 23RD.

Lola, for Manila.
Marnie de St. Aldegonde, for Bangkok.
Commodore, str., for Kampoel.
Guinevere, for Saigon.
Race Horse, for Bangkok.
Robert Fletcher, for Manila.
Boy Boniface, for Sual.
Merle Blanc, for Sydney.

Passengers.

Per *Fusiyama*, str., from Singapore, &c.—Capt. Mörlensen; Mr. Dickie, 2 European seamen, and 60 Chinese.

Per *Madona*, from Saigon,—5 Chinese.

Reports.

The Spanish brig *Union* reports fine weather and light winds with calms from the N.E. quadrant.

The Danish 3-masted schooner *Odense* reports squally weather, variable winds, heavy seas from the N.E., with calms between Shanghai and Foochow.

The French bark *Madone*, from Saigon, on the 6th April, reports light and variable breezes between S.E. and N.E.

The Siam bark *Cutty Sark* reports N.N.E. winds with fine weather throughout. South of the Paracels had the wind for 72 hours from the S.E. On the 16th instant, met the British ship *Armitead*.

The Siam ship *Paragon* reports fine weather with variable winds and smooth water. On the 9th instant, in lat. 10.41 N., and long. 108.2 E., spoke the North German barque *Ludemp*, from Singapore to Amoy, Capt. Metzen sick.

The American steamer *Sunonda* left Shanghai on the 20th at 5 a.m., reports experienced calm and foggy weather the entire passage; of Oksan, passed the steamship *Ajuinsmun*, bound N.B., off Brothers, passed P. & O. str. *Bombay*, bound N.B.

The British steamer *Fusiyama* left Singapore at 8 P.M. on the 9th April, arrived at Cape St. James at 10 A.M. the 18th, proceeded up to Saigon on the 14th, discharged a half cargo, and took in a full cargo for this port. Left Saigon on the evening of 18th; passed Cape St. James at midnight, arrived in Hongkong at 6.30 P.M. on the 24th, and had experienced much rain, thunder and lightning with heavy sea between Cape Padaran, and the Paracels, since then fine weather with scarcely any wind, saw no vessels on the passage; there were very few vessels loading in Saigon, and freights had advanced, rice falling, for Hongkong a French barque had been chartered at 52½ cents, 70 cents offered for Yokohama. Steamer *Graiff* was in Saigon for this port, and may be looked for immediately, North Gov. frigate *Medusa* had arrived from Bangkok; and would remain about four weeks for repairs before proceeding to Hongkong

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Household Furniture, &c.

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THE Works of the above Company being nearly completed, they are now prepared to negotiate for the supplying of Rum of any required strength up to 40° *over proof*, in any quantities, and at prices below home cost.

ZEPH. BARTON,
General Manager.

Office, *East Point*.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1870. [tf 748

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W. F. RUSSELL,
Secretary.

tf 816 Hongkong, 31st March, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

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By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

1m 639 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

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THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company are now prepared to grant Policies, covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 748 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

THE Undersigned will REMOVE on 1st May to the Rooms above the Office of Mr. H. C. CALDWELL, next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. His present rooms will be closed for Portraits until further notice.

J. THOMSON.

tf 763 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1870.

EASTLACK & WINN,
Dental Surgeons.

DR. WINN will leave Hongkong for Japan on or about the 1st of April next, to be absent 5 or 8 months, and therefore requests all persons desirous of consulting him Professionally, to do so at their earliest convenience.

1f 203 Hongkong, 1st February, 1870.

THOMPSON & CO.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AND AGENTS,
AUCTIONEERS, COAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PAGODA ISLAND, FOOCHOW.

N.B.—Dry and commodious Godowns for storage at the Anchorage. [tf 18 Jan. 3

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. J. J. TAYLOR.
E. K. Hulton, Esq. — John Marks, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — Thomas Fyfe, Esq.
George E. Heard, Esq. — Hon'ble. R. Rowett.
George J. Helland, Esq. — A. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. John, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED
Credits—granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

1f 1602 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $3 per Share on which $50 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Secretaries.

tf 295 Hongkong, 4th February, 1870.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCEE, IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.
Paid up Capital, Tls. 900,000, or Tls. 100 PER SHARE.

Court of Directors:—
F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs Little & Co.
T. PROUST, Esq., of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs Butt, Purdon & Co.
J. F. E. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.
Secretaries, pro tem., TRAUTMANN & CO.

Counsel to the Company.
N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Barrister at Law.*

London:
COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.
Agents, Messrs. ROBT. BENSON & CO.

Agents.—
In Hongkong....Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & CO.
" Hankow.....R. MAZOE, Esq.
" Foochow.....Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & CO.
" Yokohama.....A. MARCHINO, Esq.
" Singapore.....HARRISON, SMITH & CO.

The British steamer *Fusiyama* left Singapore at 8 P.M. on the 9th April, arrived at Cape St. James on the 18th, proceeded up to Saigon on the 14th, discharged a half cargo, and took in a full cargo for this port. Left Saigon on the evening of 18th; passed Cape St. James at midnight, arrived in Hongkong at 6.30 P.M. on the 24th, and had experienced much rain, thunder and lightning with heavy sea between Cape Padaran, and the Paracels, since then fine weather with scarcely any wind, saw no vessels on the passage; there were very few vessels loading in Saigon, and freights had advanced, rice falling, for Hongkong a French barque had been chartered at 52½ cents, 70 cents offered for Yokohama. Steamer *Graiff* was in Saigon for this port, and may be looked for immediately, North Gov. frigate *Medusa* had arrived from Bangkok; and would remain about four weeks for repairs before proceeding to Hongkong

Intimations.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors.—
W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Chairman.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BURKE, Esq., (Messrs. Blanjee Franjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MEICHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Meichers & Co.)
H. DELBANCO, Esq., (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
AUGUSTUS HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers.—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors.—
P. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 399 Hongkong, 29th February, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
J. B. TAYLOR, Esq., of Messrs Smith, Archer & Co.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary.—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers.—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents.—
Swatow, Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy " ELLIS & Co.
Foochow " OLIPHANT & Co.
Ningpo " DAVIDSON & CO.
Shanghai " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang " R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo " FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki " ALT & Co.
Yokohama " SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobe " BROWNE & Co.
Saigon " HAUSCHILD & SORNSEN.
Singapore " GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang " A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin " JOHN HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

48, Queen's

DEATH.

At Bridges Street, Hongkong, on 23rd April, MARIA ROZA, daughter of Mr. Henrique Rodrigues, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Saturday morning at 10.15, and the last messenger left the office at 10.35.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 25TH, 1870.

MR. WADE, in the course of his work on the Chinese language, the *Tzu-Erh Chi*, observes that the *wan* difficult is frequently used in the sense of impossible. It is easy to imagine that, when making this note, some of his diplomatic experiences must have flashed across his memory, and that it must have occurred to him how frequently the existence of very ordinary difficulties has been pleaded by the Chinese as an excuse for inaction. There has not been a single proposition ever made by foreign governments, compliance with which the Chinese have not declared to be beset with great trouble; and, at the present day, they are found to have improved very greatly upon this plan, and to have ingeniously invented difficulties in advance of demands with the object of preventing their being made. Thus, with respect to the question of residence and trade in the interior, the Pekin officials have never wearied of telling the Foreign Representatives that such a step would cause the greatest ill-will on the part of the people; and it is to be regretted that this ingenious statement has been believed far more than as the true facts become known, appears at all reasonable. So far from the generality of the Chinese being antagonistic to foreigners and foreign trade, they have, as a rule, shown great desire to enter upon it, and the difficulties that have from time to time arisen have been chiefly on account of the unscrupulousness and avarice of the official classes. Certainly the expeditions that have recently been made do not give any ground for resting under the apprehensions that have been raised by the Chinese. The visit to Chungking by Consul SWINHOE and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Delegates, was particularly satisfactory in this respect, there being only at one place, namely, at Ichang, any demonstration of ill feeling; and that shown going no further than the issue of an inflammatory notification, which judging from other similar documents, there seems good reason to conclude was inspired by the Mandarins. Experience goes very far to prove that the opening of China to foreign trade would not be likely to be attended with any of the serious difficulties that have been so often expatiated upon. It is not of course to be expected that at the first there would not be some misunderstandings; but it is extremely unlikely that these would be of a serious nature. The difficulties so often adverted to, exist chiefly in the imagination of the officials, who are of course glad of a satisfactory excuse for continued inaction. So long as their statements are implicitly believed, and the very idea of going into the interior of the country is given up, it is hopeless to expect that any solution to the matter will be found; but if it be established, as there seems little reason to doubt, that in reality the difficulties have been greatly exaggerated, there is little doubt that the necessary measures to secure the spread of foreign trade in the interior of the country could be adopted. If it has been possible, as has proved to be the fact, to establish a satisfactory Inspectorate of Maritime Customs, there is every likelihood that a similar system could be applied to the inland revenue, when the greatest stumbling block as to trade would be removed; while by some organisation of the Consular service such as would admit of Consular agents going as it were on circuit, and visiting the places at which their presence might be required, adequate protection could be secured at a cost to the Home Governments which would be hardly worthy of consideration, as compared with the advantages that would be reaped.

REVERTING to the Report from the Acting Superintendent of Police, it is necessary first to notice the point alluded to recently by a correspondent, namely, that Mr. CHIZON makes a serious error in taking as a basis of his calculations the "strength of the Police of all grades, on the 31st December, exclusive of Water Police, Guards over Gaols, and other Public Buildings, and men employed on special duty" to be 595, while the Colonial Estimates show the authorized strength to be 717, or nearly double the number referred to. As the various items following the word *exclusive* refer to duties generally *performed* by the Police, it is certainly rather difficult to understand why the *actual* strength of 717 was not given.

The next subject to be noted is the HONWORTHY murder, which is thus disposed of:—"Mr. HOLWORTHY was attacked when walking at mid-day on one of the hill-roads on 24th January; the object appears to have been robbery solely. Within two weeks information was received that the stolen property, a watch and chain, was in a China District about 40 miles from Hongkong. In May the names of the four men said to have been implicated in the murder were obtained, and in July and August two of them were arrested, and the watch recovered in Chinese territory, by the co-operation of Mandarin CHIEN TANG. The two prisoners were subsequently tried, convicted, and sentenced to decapitation in Canton, by the Chinese authorities, as there exist no means, under any treaty, of claiming the rendition of Chinese guilty of crime on British soil." This, no doubt, from a police point of view, is a very satisfactory manner of dealing with one of the most cold blooded murders ever perpetrated, and a case in which the Police showed their incapacity to a remarkable degree.

Such a report of the case could surely never have been intended for circulation here, where the actual circumstances are so well remembered. According to this report, considerable credit is due to the police. A murder is committed, within two weeks evidence is obtained of the whereabouts of a watch and chain stolen from the victim, and the names of the four men implicated ascertained; watch recovered; two of the accused arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to decapitation.

On referring to the Police reports, it will be found that on the 5th February, 1869, CHUN-A-KIN, WONG-A-KIU, and SHO-A-CHOY, were charged before C. MAY, Esq., by Mr. CALDWELL, with being concerned in the murder of Mr. HOLWORTHY, and after several remands, fully committed for trial on the capital charge on the 15th March; again, it will be noticed that on April 5th one LOW-A-SOW was charged before the same magistrate, with having in company with others not in custody, committed the same crime, and he also on the 11th April was fully committed for trial. As these three parties were not even alleged to be connected with each other, and as the evidence in each case was separate and distinct, it would appear to follow that Mr. HOLWORTHY was murdered three times by three different bands of Criminals. But has it ever been clearly established who did commit the crime?

Those facts are silently passed over in the report of the Acting Captain Superintendent, and yet by a reference to appendix B, annexed to the report, under the heading "murder," we find that these men referred to as having been committed for trial by Mr. MAY, are entered opposite the entry of the crime as convicted. Unless these discrepancies can be explained, the report cannot be relied on, and as that is the basis of the deductions showing the improved efficiency of the Police, their accuracy may well be questioned.

Glancing down this same column—appendix B—we find five cases of murder for last year against two for the previous year, and yet a comparison in favor of the improving efficiency of the Police is drawn from this very column; for a little further on, we find five convictions for 1869 against one for 1868, in fact, that these admittedly innocent parties in the HOLWORTHY murder case are put down as *guilty* and *convicted*.

On the next line of the same return, we find 49 cases of "robbery with violence from the person," against 41 only for the previous year 1868, showing an increase of 8 in the most serious class of offences—for most assuredly "highway robbery" must come under that category. The case of Mr. HOLWORTHY was of this class, but terminating as it did in death, murder was added to the frame-crime. Again, we observe under the heading of "felonies not already given," 51 cases for 1869, against 17 only for the preceding year. This definition of felony appears vague and objectionable, as it leaves the reader entirely in the dark as to the precise class of crime referred to, which ought not to be the case, considering the enormous increase from 17 to 51. What crime can it be that has so much increased?

The Government *Gazette* of Saturday notifies the appointment of Captain T. B. Hooper, as Marine Surveyor, in place of Captain McMurdo, absent on leave.

A correspondent of the *N. O. Daily News*, writes that a shock of an earthquake was experienced at Foochow at 2.30 p.m., on the 6th inst., adding that it lasted only one minute, and appeared to have originated in Formosa.

As will be seen by an extract from the *Times of India*, given elsewhere, it is proposed to make a passage through the Ridge known as Adam's Bridge, between Ceylon and India; and it is stated that the China merchants are much interested in the project. It is, however, not quite clear in what way the project will be of importance to the China Trade.

The following account of the average amount of Bank Notes in Circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 31st March, 1870, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

Oriental Bank Corporation,	$41,347
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India,	
London and China,	514,819
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	281,575
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	1,272,628
Total,	$2,540,369

A highway robbery, the result of which shows that the Police are at least not lacking in energy in regard to crimes that have been worked up, took place yesterday. Four Chinamen who had gone to Leighton Hill to worship their ancestors, were suddenly attacked by four armed natives, who, after threatening to shoot, took away from one of them a watch and a few dollars, and then made off. The Chinamen who were robbed gave the alarm, calling out "Lahlicong," and a Sikh policeman caught sight of the malefactors, who was running toward Sawkewan, a European constable gave chase to the others, and after a long run, succeeded in capturing two of them in the Queen's Road. The energy displayed by both the Sikh and the European constable certainly deserve much credit.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.
April 23rd.

SODOMY.

Inspector Grimes, in charge of the Eastern district, brought up Yuchung-line, of Sam-ing, a cooper, stating that at about 8 p.m. on the 22nd instant, two platform sashes were stolen from premises No. 45, Praya East; entrance to the premises was gained by breaking off the lock, during the temporary absence of the Indian watchman in charge. He had received some information from district watchmen No. 14, the occupant of which he had gone to to employ house in Triangle Street, where he found the sashes. The house adjoining to this one was a sort of marine store dealer's, and is occupied by an old small footed woman, who has been several times convicted of unlawful possession. On going to this house, he had found that its tenant had absconded, and defendant being in charge of the place, he would apply for his remand, that he might institute further enquiries. Remanded until the 30th, to be admitted to bail two householders, $50 each.

SHORT WEIGHT.

The master of the shop No. 21, Upper Lascar Row, was fined $5, for having a balance *(ching)* in his shop, too present, short. Defendant protested that this balance was never used, the balance asserted the contrary, and threw the lie directly back in its owner's teeth, its book was perfectly clean from constant friction and use.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Wong Kut Sing, of Saimoi, a hawker, was brought up George Weall, P.C. No. 79, for having had an exhibition of indecent pictures in the Hollywood Road, on the evening of the 22nd. P.C. No. 79 stated that when defendant saw him coming he put out the light, and took the pictures (produced)—most obscene and filthy pictures. Defendant pleaded that it was his first exhibition, and "I will do so no more." Committed for three months as a vagrant and vagabond.

LARCENY.

Lah Acheung, of Saimoi, a coolie, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, convicted of having entered 54, Wellington Street, the house of Sam Ayow, a portrait painter, at a little before 5 a.m. on the 23rd, and helped himself to a number of ornaments, which were hanging against the wall. The coolie had gone out to get water, and left the door open, by which defendant entered, but returning surprised him with his plunder rolled up in a bundle. The head tirnkey of the Victoria Gaol, a lodger in the house, assisted in securing defendant. Defendant said it was a false charge, made because he had demanded of the cook, Lo Ahnan, $2, which he owed defendant.

SEDUCTION.

Leung Yum Kau and Chan Tai Kow, of Poonyu, coolies, were convicted upon the evidence of James Green, quarter-master of the Rissbah steamer *Shafteshury*, of taking and secreting about four pounds of cuttle-fish, while working in the vessel's hold. Defendants denied all knowledge of the charge. Sentenced to three months' hard labour.

DAY TESTIMONY.

European constable, No. 50, John Lowry, was fined $50, or three months' imprisonment with hard labour, for wilful by false testimony in case 1537, and recommended for dismissal.

BURGLARY.

Lee Amoi, remanded on the 19th inst., charged with cutting out of the smithy at the Aberdeen docks, having been placed in the dock, stated that he was a painter, and had been out to buy oil, and he lingered a little at a Sam-shing shop. He was walking home, and heard a noise near the dock. The I.P.O. was running in pursuit of a man, who was running, and fell against him (defendant), knocked him down, then the constable had taken him. He had struggled with the I.P.O., who held him fast, the people in the neighbourhood came out with their lights, and saw the place covered with oil. The I.P.O., after hearing his explanation, was inclined to let him go, but the European constable came up and took him away. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to find security in $200, for twelve months.

EMPLOYED IN A GOVERNMENT COAL LIGHTER.

Man Hing Yip, of Sunion, a boatman, on the evidence of John Sandford, Naval Yard watchman No. 10, doing duty at Kowloon, was found guilty of having picked a lead washer off one of the old boilers of the *Salamis*. The bolt had been drawn, and the lead was only stuck on by the red lead. The worth of the lead was small, but the captain of the yard, in view of the number of men employed, had given particular orders to have petty offences very strictly looked after. Defendant said that he picked off the lead to throw at two men, who were fighting. Seven days' imprisonment.

Obstructing foot-paths and thoroughfares; no pass, taking passengers on board from illegal wharves, gambling with a sieve, (evidencing inventive capacity for evil), and drunks, with a greater or smaller degree of attendant incapability, concluded the week's list of offences.

THE CHINESE CONSUL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Since I addressed you the other day on the subject of Chinese Consulcom at this port, we have received, by the mails, further expressions of opinion at home in regard to the matter, those of those merchants in London who are not particularly interested in the existence of a huge, miscellaneous Chinese population here, and consequent high houses and shop rents, being of great value and commanding consideration. In brief the objections of this body amount to—1. The Governor in Council and officers generally, will not like the establishment of a Chinese Consulate in our midst.

2.—A Chinese Consul is more likely to harass than help his countrymen, and always able to pounce on families on the mainland, will square our native residents heavily.

3.—If the main benefit to the Government of the Emperor by the appointment of a native Consul be a prevention of much of the smuggling—illegal shipping, or whatever it has to be called—such it is admitted goes on, other means might be adopted equally as effective and less annoying—Wells

4.—The Chinese Government is too corrupt to warrant its direction of European affairs, as country has entered into treaties of amity and commerce with China, and the arguments you use are insufficiently strong to warrant Her Majesty's refusing an exequatur to any Consul the Emperor may designate.

Will-you-Nil-ye, therefore, the establishment of a Chinese Consulate here is a fact certain. Let us accept ourselves for the circumstance!

From the time of what I before wrote to you, I apprehend that there is no occasion for me to state plainly, that while I admit the plausibility of much that has been advanced against the appointment, still, I think far more evil is anticipated by house owners and merchants generally than is likely to be realized. That Chinese rents will be harassed in having to furnish copies of manifest at the Consulate, and get originals sealed, is likely enough; but other foreigners have to undergo the same harass when shipping at their home ports, and why should Chinese in particular be exempt. Take my word for it, Sir, that little trouble will not operate in checking exports hence, and if it so result, for what more have we to care?

As to the power to squeeze, I repeat what I said before, the appointment of a Consul will not enhance it. I cannot deny, however, that in making the protest they have, our merchants and houseowners have done much credit to their heads and hearts. I always deemed trade a painless thing "never mind what side it was long as trade swims." This display of kindly feeling for the Chinese indeedsee me. The desire to obtain profit and at same time cultivate sympathy for the oppressed, are not incompatible.

Sir, it appears to me that the English owners of house property in Hongkong made a mistake in allowing the attention of the home government to what they had better have been silent about, and I would call to their remembrance the fact that for seeing then long ago questioned the policy of having a large native population here—beneficial to a few (the 80 memorialists who draw their £2,000 a year a piece in shape of house rent) injurious to the many. As this 80 native residents were restricted to such a number as could be locked up at night as the Japanese had them at Nagasaki, where would be the necessity for such an expensive government as we have? Was not would be the average rental of a house in Queen's-road, if such side of it were not taken up by native shop-keepers to sell articles of European manufacture at a cheaper rate than foreigners can sell them! Would areas on ground floors have to be paid for after the rate of $13 per 10 feet inquire a month, as some Europeans are paying?—remove merchants and rendering it almost impossible for an Englishman of small means to put a business afloat. Again, sir, I would ask Mr. White, M.P., who leads the house owners association, if he, conscientiously, believes the assertion that when Chinese are oppressed here, they get prompt protection? Did not he, when editing a paper here, denounce emphatically the apparent complicity of officials with that great bugbear of the island—piracy? Have not the Canton Authorities over and over again declared that but for Hongkong they could keep piracy under in the Canton Estuary? Did not Admiral Stirling, when here say, that this island was the hot bed of the schemes, and that the fellows by my with the island's government rather than with his gunboats?

To sort the truth of these positions repeatedly uttered in the Press and commanding the ear of Chinese troops who were drilled at the camp of Woochung upon the foreign system. The Viceroy of Fohkien is happy in having secured the services of so able a man as Monsieur Giquel, who has obtained the confidence of the high Chinese officials.

The annexed does not look on the bank of the river Min, above the anchorage. It is on a flat piece of ground, which is surrounded on all sides but that of the river bank by high hills. The river Min is very deep, and close to the bank ships can anchor in from 4 to 6 fathoms of water.

The river wall is nearly a mile long, in some places it is finished off in permanent work, in some parts of masonry, in others by timber supports.

If we start from the very fine and commodious granite dry dock of Messrs. John Forster & Co., we first of all come to the arsenal proper, where stores of Sydney and Cardiff are kept in substantial sheds, close to the river side, and with a convenient jetty for landing and shipment.

We next come to the magnificent new slip, which has been put into its place, and in a short time will be in working order. The work is one of such magnitude that we lay before our readers a detailed account of it.

The slip is one of Labat's patent, and of the largest size. It is constructed to take a ship sideways on the cradle, and not end on, as is the common and ordinary practice. The cradle of the slip is 221 feet. It is constructed of 42 sets of wooden frames, on each frame is an iron rail, to which the cradle rubers correspond. By 32 men the cradle is made to run the slip, and the long cradle is hoisted by steam. The cradle can take a ship of 850 or 400 feet long, in fact any of H.M. Indian troop ships, such as the *Serapis*, *Orontes*, and *Euphrates*, can be hauled up safety and despatch, although such vessels are of over 4,000 tons measurement. At high tide a vessel drawing 24 feet can be taken on the cradle, and raised.

The slip was launched on the 26th March. The operation of launching lasted from 7½ p.m. that day to 4 just 6 a.m. of the next day, and was completed when the tide served at 6 to 6 p.m. 27th March. The 42 frames were placed on as nearly launching ways, wedges were withdrawn, and the slip descended by its own weight. We were informed that the young Chinese students studied the exact science so completely that the foreign superintendents had found it necessary to forbid that any student should prolong his studies after 10 or 11 o'clock at night.

The young Chinese spoke correct and good English, and the jargon of pidgin English is not to be heard. The only remark we wish to make is that the English have somewhat improved fine, but their orientals dearly love words of many syllables. We recommend a daily course of Dean Milman, Brande, or Matthew Arnold to the students.

In the French school we saw the pupils of the third class. They demonstrated with quickness and evident understanding some problems of Euclid. To show that the pupils really comprehended the problems, and did not repeat them parrot-like, the French master insisted, and with success, on demonstrations in converso. The pupils have this hard task.

Adjoining the French school is a study for learning the principles and lore of mechanics. The pupils were young and intelligent, and the examination was satisfactory. Some of the young heathens might give a good opinion upon the Baron Gumpach's unsettling theories, but we hope they will not, as we are in a sufficient bewilderment already.

On the hill side, facing the Pagoda, is a neat little Roman Catholic chapel, the priest of which is a French Dominican. We attended the opening service. The music was well played, and a gentleman of the choir, with a beautiful and highly cultivated tenor voice, sang the "O Salutaris" and "Tantum ergo" exquisitely.

Our readers will best understand the importance of the works when we say that a steamer like the *Fire Queen*, 330 feet long and of 2500 tons cargo capacity, could be built, engined, and in all respects, completed and equipped in the dock yard of Foochow, or a man-of-war like H.M.S. *Favorite* of 2800 tons and 400 H.P., could be built, her engines, boilers and screw manufactured, her armament, sails, cordage, iron masts, and anchors made, and her midship battery plated with heavy iron laminated plates rolled at the arsenal. Her guns could be forged there, her shot and shell cast and fitted there, and her copper sheathing rolled out, as soon as the works are more advanced.

We visited the naval school, over which Lieut. Swinson, R.N., presides. The cadets are numerous. They are taught the arts of navigation and seamanship theoretically and practically. Lieut. Swinson has charge of the gunnery class as well. The pupils go through the heavy gun drill in good form, and they handle the heavy rifled cannon, which is of 5 tons weight, with celerity, and is adroit. The boat and field gun, small arms, and cutlass drills were efficiently performed. The cadets seemed to be sturdy, well set up, active lads. Many of them are excellent rifle marksmen. Good as the school is, the result would be even better if the training was carried on afloat in an old frigate. Habits of discipline could be easily enforced then, and practical seamanship attained more quickly.

Hard by the cadets' quarters, is the school for engineers, directed by Mr. Allard. Here the pupils have a thoroughly practical training, to fit them to act as foremen, makers of tools, and first and second class engineers. The young men are taught to draw from scales, and in projection. The work produced is neat and exact. The school is in very good order indeed.

We did not visit the other and minor schools in which the French and English languages, and the rudiments of arithmetic, mechanics, and drawing are taught, nor did our time permit us to see the sail makers loft, saw mills, joinery, brick and tile works, block making shop, &c. The minor schools and works are said to be administered with economy, yet are efficient, and carry out M. Giquel's intentions concerning them.

About sixty European foremen are employed in the arsenal and dockyard. They are said to be, with scarcely an exception, hard working, sober, well behaved men. Some of the foremen act as teachers in the evening schools, in which arithmetic, the French language, drawing, &c., are taught to young Chinese.

A club house was built for the foreign workmen, and billiard tables set up for their use. The reading room is well supplied with newspapers. A savings bank has been established by Monsieur Giquel, and admirable results have followed, for it has created a passion for thrift which is found to be a specific against drunkenness, riotous living, and the other evils of which Europeans are too fond. The employés are supplied with abundant, sweet, and pure well water, and the morning market has always ample stock of meat, fish, fowls, fruit, and vegetables, which are sold at low prices. A sufficient medical staff is provided for the European workmen, and the Catholic priest in charge of the community labours with evident success, for order, morality, and religion.

We left the works with a very high opinion of the talent for patient, skilful, and economical organization possessed by Monsieur Giquel, who has, in the execution of his great work, had to encounter formidable and constantly recurring difficulties. We hope that success will crown the efforts, and that the Chinese governors will turn to the advantage of their country the anxious labours of the distinguished Frenchman.

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J. O. D.

THE DEPUTATION OF LONDON MERCHANTS.

Referring to the above matter, the *London and China Herald* observes:—

That Lord Clarendon was rather startled at the magnitude of the deputation is very probable, and that he may reconsider some of the minor points out of deference to their arguments, is also very likely. It is clear that the course determined on is the deliberate policy of the Cabinet, and hence Lord Clarendon had his reply ready cabined in writing, plainly indicating that a Chinese Consulate here is built, but it answers its purpose.

Next in order is a vis-à-vis. In one, Chinese lads are polishing specimens in another, fact, turning in ivory; in others, carpenters are making compasses, bugles, lamps, &c.; in a third, young Chinese students are making mercurial barometers, barometer-level instruments, thermometers, and other philosophical apparatus, glass steam gauges, telescopes, &c. The work produced is admirably finished, the construction solid, and the articles are meant to stand wear. In another room clocks are being made and by Chinese workmen. In this room one of the chronometers of H.M.S. *Harrat* were repaired and adjusted, and the work done was perfectly sound. The Chinese work slowly but intelligently, the patient adaptation and delicate finish of their work deserves high commendation. Further on brass taps and valves are being made for boilers drawn out, and in a while, brass field and boat guns will be cast, rifled, and fitted for service. The other workshops are temporary, yet boilers have been made, engines repaired and fitted, and much work done, and well done. In the rear of the third and fourth lines are the dwelling houses of Mons. Giquel, the Director in Chief, of the second Director, the Engineer, Doctor, and European Superintendents. Behind these is the Yamen of the Chinese Commissioner, who represents the Viceroy.

We visited the Chinese school. We first saw that provided over by Mr. Carroll, an abbé and unregrile Englishman. The pupils of his first class, thirty in number, were submitted to an unprecedented examination in mathematics, algebra, conic sections, dynamical laws, hydrostatics, &c., and answered perfectly well, and with a readiness which was astonishing to us. We were informed that the young Chinese students studied the exact sciences so completely that the foreign superintendents had found it necessary to forbid that any student should prolong his studies after 10 or 11 o'clock at night.

The young Chinese spoke correct and good English, and the jargon of pidgin English is not to be heard. The only remark we wish to make is that the English have somewhat improved fine, but their orientals dearly love words of many syllables. We recommend a daily course of Dean Milman, Brande, or Matthew Arnold to the students.

In the French school we saw the pupils of the third class. They demonstrated with quickness and evident understanding some problems of Euclid. To show that the pupils really comprehended the problems, and did not repeat them parrot-like, the French master insisted, and with success, on demonstrations in converso. The pupils have this hard task.

Adjoining the French school is a study for learning the principles and lore of mechanics. The pupils were young and intelligent, and the examination was satisfactory. Some of the young heathens might give a good opinion upon the Baron Gumpach's unsettling theories, but we hope they will not, as we are in a sufficient bewilderment already.

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J. O. D.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

(Saturday Review.)

It was not doubted that the Government would ratify Sir Rutherford Alcock's Chinese Treaty, although it is almost unanimously disapproved by the merchants whom it principally concerns. It was necessary to choose between two systems of policy; and since his accession to office Lord Clarendon has been consistent in his determination to treat China with the respect and confidence due to a civilized Power. Although it is still alleged by the greater part of the English and American trading community that Mr. Burlingame's mission was a hoax, it would scarcely live been politic to dispute the validity of credentials on the authenticity of instructions which were accepted by the Governments of the other Treaty Powers. It matters little whether Lord Clarendon really believes in the liberal and enlightened intentions of the Imperial Court, for Mr. Burlingame concluded no treaty except with the Government of the United States; and the assurances which he received in England, in return for his communications, corresponded with the instructions which had been previously given to the civil and military servants of the Government, and therefore against and naval officers have been strictly prohibited from exacting redresses from the local authorities, however slender may be the hope of satisfaction from applications to Pekin. Lord Clarendon's policy, although it is disliked by the English merchants in China, conforms to the provisions of the Treaty of Tientsin; nor indeed would it have been practicable to terminate the war by any convention, which the understanding between the Central Government was capable of enforcing obedience to its commands. It is not impossible that the assumption of confidence in the Imperial authority may in some degree justify itself; for the old habit of applying pressure at the spot where any grievance had been suffered involved a partial recognition of provincial independence. The traders who form the only part of the community which has direct relations with China naturally think that their interests ought to be primarily considered, and that their experience should be preferred to the conjectures and the assertions of diplomatists; but the Government, on behalf of the nation, has a right to determine the conditions on which to protects the persons and property of its subjects abroad. There is no reason of fear that any gross and systematic injustice to English merchants will be permanently tolerated. The manufacturers who are deeply interested in the maintenance and extension of trade with China possess great Parliamentary influence; and any increase in the price of tea which might be caused by impediments to trade would be generally felt as an evil. The system of relying on good faith and on the efficiency of the Imperial Government can at present only be regarded as an experiment, and it ought not to be rejected as impracticable until it has been fairly tried. Although the designs of different national resident in China are occasional to act in concert, it would not have been prudent to allow any competitor to outbid the English Government in liberality and courtesy. The American merchants share with their English neighbours a rooted distrust of all Chinese authorities; but the new American Minister has been directed to regulate his conduct in accordance with the instructions of Mr. Burlingame.

The same question was involved in the decision of the Government on Sir Rutherford Alcock's Treaty. It has been considered desirable to substitute a voluntary consent for the compulsory, though moderate, arrangement which was dictated by Lord Elgin after the advance of the allied armies to Pekin. It is difficult to judge whether the feeling entertained by the Chinese Government really exists in a country where European points of honour are not generally appreciated. The China merchants have not scruple about enforcing the provisions of the Treaty of Tien-tsin; and, considering that almost all European treaties have resulted from wars, it would seem that the antinational interpretations of the new Convention are not of great importance. Lord Clarendon further adopts from Sir Rutherford Alcock the argument that the new treaty is preferable, because it does no definite period for revision. The original treaty was to be revised on the demand of either party at the end of ten years, which expired before the commencement of the late negotiations. As at the moment of both transactions was necessary, not to the form of revision, but to the introduction of any change in the stipulations, the provision might only have become inoperative. It is probably intended to counteract the tendency of the Chinese Government would probably object to revision on the ground that it was not contemplated by the framers of the agreement. In dealings with half-civilized States there is sometimes a certain advantage in the exercise of generosity and courtesy; but those who are most familiar with Chinese modes of thought assert that concessions are objectionable in themselves, because they are invariably attributed to deference and fear. The Government of Pekin will scarcely give Lord Clarendon credit for the delicacy which is shown in the substitution of voluntary diplomacy for coercion. It is probably understood in China as in England that, as in the majority of serious negotiations, the contingent use of force is in the background. If the Mandarins were at liberty to exercise their own discretion, every foreign trader would be driven out of the country in six months; and the French missionaries would share the fate of the English merchants. While Lord Clarendon, perhaps not unwisely, carefully studies the interests of the commercial classes of the Chinese, their Emperor deliberately declines to admit a son of the Queen of England to the honour of an audience.

The principal objection urged against the treaty is founded on the provision by which the import duties are increased from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent; and at first sight it appears that the change must be highly injurious to traders. Sir Rutherford Alcock and Lord Clarendon answer that the addition of 50 per cent. to the duties is only nominally, because at least 8 duties which now, it is alleged to cover all inland charges in the nine Treaty Provinces, it is agreed that foreign goods, whether in foreign or native possession, shall carry with them a transit duty of 2½ per cent., so that the merchant have been taxed to the full legal amount on passing the maritime Custom House. The newspaper reply that the inland duties will be not abolished, but simply transferred, especially on the previous, raising a revenue of their own, and providing for their own expenditure, have no direct connexion with the Imperial Treasury. Sir Rutherford Alcock argues that the Government of Pekin will be induced, by its increased income from the Customs' receipts, to discourage any provincial extortion which might diminish the amount of foreign trade; but hitherto it has not been found that the Government is sensitively favourable to commerce; and the merchants, who will have to pay the taxes, both in England and China, disbelieve in the alleged compensation for the increased duty. There will be a kind of security against extortion in matter of export duties because the receipts of internal charges are to be accepted as proofs that the merchant is entitled to a corresponding reduction of the tax the part of shipment; but, on the whole, it is evident that the change has been made at the instance of the Chinese Government, and there is a strong presumption that it is not advantageous to the English merchant. In his written reply to the deputation, Lord Clarendon contended at great length that the traders had exaggerated the exemptions to which they were entitled under the Treaty of Tien-tsin. It was not, he said, the custom of Governments concluding commercial treaties to interfere with the internal taxation of goods which might be admitted under specified duties. The French Government, although it has agreed to impose a limited rate of duties on the importation of English hardware or cotton fabrics, has a right to levy afterwards on the same goods any tax which it may think expedient, provided that no difference is made between native and foreign products. On the question of international law Lord Clarendon is not likely to be mistaken; but Mr. Cobden's Treaty would scarcely have been concluded if it had been thought possible that any excise duty could be imposed on English imports after they had passed the Custom House. In their dealings with the Chinese Government English merchants will derive little satisfaction from the alleged prohibition of differential duties on their goods. As no similar articles are produced in China, any internal taxes which may be imposed, however oppressive, can scarcely be differential. It is perhaps right that a Foreign Minister should point out to his countrymen all the disadvantages to which they may be exposed in a controversy with a foreign Government, but the function of supplying arguments which will be gladly adopted by the Chinese Government is invidious and probably painful. In the discharge of the same ungracious duty, Lord Clarendon defends the stipulation by which a Chinese Consul is to be allowed to reside at Hongkong. It might perhaps be difficult to raise a theoretical objection to a measure which seems to be required for the establishment of equality and reciprocity; but there is no provision of the treaty more thoroughly obnoxious to those who will be affected by the arrangement. It seems that Lord Clarendon himself had, in a despatch to Sir R. Alcock, expressed a doubt of the expediency of establishing the Consulate, and the passage is appropriately quoted in a memorial from certain inhabitants of Hongkong to Lord Granville against the proposed concession. The memorialists disclaim any intention of speaking with needless disrespect of the Chinese Government and its officers; but they are not Foreign Ministers, and they know something of China. In their opinion the Consul will rule the Chinese population of Hongkong in the mixed character of a tyrant and a spy; and although offenders against his authority within the limits of the settlement will be protected, the Chinese authorities in the mainland will average disobedience to his orders on their wives and families. The Hongkong remonstrance is supported by the precedent of the Portuguese settlement at Macao, where the presence of Chinese functionaries caused constant annoyance and disturbance. At last the local Government, taking advantage of the English war with China, dismissed the Chinese officers, and since that time the condition of Macao has been peaceful and prosperous. At present the weight of authority is opposed to the expediency of the new treaty; but there may perhaps be political reasons for not withholding the ratification. The determination of the English Government to act, even against the wish of its own subjects, in the spirit of Lord Clarendon's letter to Mr. Burlingame, will possibly produce a partial return from the Chinese Government, and it will satisfy the national conscience if it is hereafter found necessary to adopt vigorous measures.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, APRIL 25TH, MORNING.

There has been a weaker feeling in the drug market for Bengal during the last two

turbulence, drunkenness, waste, and the other awful ways which beset us in our fallen state.

The dockyard employes are supplied with wholesome, sweet, and pure well water, and the morning market has always ample stock of meat, fish, fowls, fruit, and vegetables, which are sold at low prices. A sufficient medical staff is provided for the European workmen, and the Catholic priest in charge of the community labours with evident success, for order, morality, and religion.

We left the works with a very high opinion of the talent for patient, skilful, and economical organization possessed by Monsieur Guigal, who has, in the execution of his great work, had to encounter formidable and constantly recurring difficulties. We hope that success will crown the edifice, and that the Chinese governors will turn to the advantage of their country, the anxious labours of the distinguished Frenchman.

It would be a mistake to consider that the Foochow arsenal and dockyard has been established solely to build and equip ships of war. A great change, long hoped for, is now coming over maritime China, and the inland provinces are being affected too. The old junks are fast becoming obsolete, and in a short time the enormous coast trade of the country will be carried on in steam vessels of foreign model, built and engined in China by Chinese workmen, and with iron raised, smelted, puddled, and rolled, in China. These ships will be manned by Chinese officers, engineers, and sailors. The noble dockyard of Foochow will have an enormous and national importance, when the changes now pending take place further and more complete development; for steamships will be built in it by Chinese artificers, cunning enough to familiar with all the mechanical arts of Europe; the young men now learning in the arsenal schools will have been trained into efficient captains, officers, and engineers, and the Viceroy of Fukien, to whose president, within these great works owe their origin, will have done his full and worthy part in transforming this old, isolated, effete nation into a vigorous and mighty people, eager that China should have her proper place in the county of empires, and able, in peace or in war, to assert and maintain her greatness. J. G. D.

THE DEPUTATION OF LONDON MERCHANTS.

Referring to the above matter, the *Lou ion and China Herald* observes:—

That Lord Clarendon was rather startled at the magnitude of the deputation is very probable, and that he may sympathise with the minor points out of deference to their opinions, is also very likely. But it is clear that the course determined on is the deliberate policy of the Cabinet, and hence Lord Clarendon has to reply organised in writing, plainly indicating that although he might not be prepared to argue the subject, he was fully prepared neither to be influenced by reason, nor yet to commit himself. There can be no mistake about the fact, nor in trimming it into a shape more in accordance with our taste and inclination. Lord Clarendon distinctly threw the Tientsin Treaty into the hands, on the ground that it was extorted by force, and could not be insisted on where it was adverse to Chinese laws and customs. That is the fact which the mercantile community have to realise.

The deputation were not well up in their brief. It was Lord Clarendon himself who instructed Lord Elgin to insist on unrestricted residence to the British ministers, and also to the producing districts of China—and it was in pursuance of those instructions that Lord Elgin framed the Tientsin Treaty accordingly. On the 30th July, during the debate on Colonel Sykes motion for papers, Mr. Otway, on the authority of Lord Clarendon, distinctly laid down that the 24 per cent. commutation is indeed all taxes, and three whatever. And yet his Lordship told the deputation that on these two points—moral residence and the transit duo—the treaty was in accordance with reason and what it would imply, and that even if it did, it would be the duty of her Majesty's Government to have it modified. Of course it would be idle to talk of Mandarin diplomacy after this downfall from consistency on the part of our own Foreign Secretary. To obtain by force of armament all remonstrances had failed, the commutation of extortions—and then to submit to the commutation and the extortions intended to insure an enlargement for which Lord Clarendon should take out a patent.

ADAMS BRIDGE AND A WAY THROUGH IT.

Yet another canal or new maritime way for Eastern commerce! The letter below speaks for itself, and though Calcutta and China merchants are most interested in this project, Bombay cannot be indifferent to it. Mr. Dunlop thinks that the reef which blocks the passage between India and Ceylon can be cut through at a "trifling cost." He has the advantage of local knowledge; but he must be aware that in the seventeen years ending 1865, more than three lakhs were spent in obtaining a depth of only twelve feet at low water. Such sums as this are trifles in these days where the interests of steam navigation are concerned, but still the first question is, Is it worth while to spend the capital? Fortunately for Ceylon her public works are a charge on the Home exchequer, and if Mr. Cubbon can see his way to save the 25 lakhs by cutting the cutting station at Galle by cutting through Adam's Bridge, then will be done—

Dear Sir—The "Suez Canal" is now acknowledged to be a fact as the highway of commerce between the East and West; steamers are fast superseding sailing vessels carrying cargoes at their freights, it is therefore absolutely necessary that they make their voyages expeditiously, saving time and fuel, thus doing their work without loss by the owners. I would therefore beg to point out to all "Steam Co.'s" and "Ship owners" trading between "Suez" and the "East," that their voyages can be shortened by least 3 days' run each way, if a direct channel is cut through the "Adam's Bridge" (which is merely a reef of a few hundred yards broad), and should be done at a trifling cost. The approaches to it are good; and the navigation of "Palk's Bay" and "Gulf of Manaar" is perfectly safe by this route; the Ports "Nagapatam," "Colombo," and "Tuticorin," are merely a few hours' sail distant from each other, whilst the voyage round "Ceylon" via "Galle" as it will known, varies from five days to two months to those ports, according to the season of the year, and the style of vessel used (steam or sailing). It appears that the public generally, and especially those most concerned at home are unaware of this fact; I therefore think it should be made known to them as early as possible, for if this channel is cut, either by the Government or a "Company" it will be a great boon and a safe investment. Before another year expires this Channel might be completed, when it would become the highway for "steamships" and "sailing vessels" of any class, and from the "Bay of Bengal," I am also inclined to think that the "Home Government" will then consider it unnecessary to extend a quarter of a million at "Galle" to make it a coaling station, whilst at each end of "Rameswaram Island" (close to the proposed new channel) steamers could coal from bullks, or colliers, as the water is well sheltered, and smooth; in fact it is like being in a dock. If sheds are required for storing goods, there is abundance of available space on the Island, with an easy approach for landing, so there need be no little outlay required. I remain, yours faithfully,

R. J. DUNLOP.

"Agent for Lloyd's," Jaffna, North Ceylon, Ceylon, 9th March.—*Times of India.*

Mr. Hoffe has just been appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Autographs of Mr. Tennyson's ancestors are now bought and sold.

A party of gentlemen were out rabbit-shooting near Willesden, when a rabbit ran to earth, and a ferret was sent in pursuit, a gentleman named Crockford taking up a position to Treats could scarcely have been concluded if it had been thought possible that any excise duty could be imposed on English imports after they had passed the Custom House. In their dealings with the Chinese Government English merchants will derive little satisfaction from the alleged prohibition of differential duties on their goods. As no similar articles are produced in China, any internal taxes which may be imposed, however oppressive, can scarcely be differential. It is perhaps right that a foreign Minister should point out to his countrymen all the disadvantages to which they may be exposed in a controversy with a foreign Government, but the function of supplying arguments which will be gladly adopted by the Chinese Government is invidious and probably painful. In the discharge of the same ungracious duty, Lord Clarendon defends the stipulation by which a Chinese Consul is to be allowed to reside at Hongkong. It might perhaps be difficult to raise a theoretical objection to a measure which seems to be required for the establishment of concord and reciprocity, but there is no provision of the treaty more thoroughly obnoxious to those who will be affected by the arrangement. It seems that Lord Clarendon himself had, in a despatch to Sir R. Alcock expressed a doubt of the expediency of establishing the Consulate, and the passage is appropriately quoted in a memorial from certain inhabitants of Hongkong to Lord Granville against the proposed concession. The memorialists disclaim any intention of speaking with needless disrespect of the Chinese Government and its officers; but they are not Foreign Ministers, and they know something of China. In their opinion the Consul will rule the Chinese population of Hongkong in the mixed character of a tyrant and a spy; and although offenders against his authority within the limits of the settlement will be protected, the Chinese authorities in the mainland will avenge disobedience to his orders on their wives and families. The Hongkong remonstrance is supported by the precedent of the Portuguese settlement at Macao, where the presence of Chinese functionaries caused constant annoyance and disturbance. At last the local Government, taking advantage of the English war with China, dismissed the Chinese officers, and since that time the condition of Macao has been peaceful and prosperous. At present the weight of authority is opposed to the expediency of the new treaty; but there may perhaps be political reasons for not withholding the ratification. The determination of the English Government to act, even against the wish of its own subjects, in the spirit of Lord Clarendon's letter to Mr. Burlingame, will possibly produce a partial return from the Chinese Government, and it will satisfy the national conscience if it is hereafter found necessary to adopt vigorous measures.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, APRIL 25TH, MONDAY.

There has been a weaker feeling in the drug market for Bengal during the last two days. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, $502, cash, sellers, also on time, to arrive, 4th and 5th sales; New Benares, $478, sellers; Old Patna, $532; Old Benares, $517, sellers, cash; Malwa, $630, in native demand, first-quality drug source, and wanted.

In Raw Cotton, sales consist of 300 bales Calcutta at $19.50, 100 bales Bombay at $24.50, 108 bales Bombay at $24.75, 175 bales Bombay at $24.00, 90 bales Bombay at $23.75, 150 bales Bombay at $23.60, 75 bales Bombay at $23.40, 40 bales Bombay at $23.30, 50 bales Bombay at $23.25, 50 bales Bombay at $23.20, 111 bales Bombay at $22.80, 25 bales Bombay at $22.25, 238 bales Bombay at $22.10; total 1,676 bales. In manufactures the following transactions have taken place:—250 pieces 84 Shirtings at $2.90, 25 bales yarn, No. 36, at $125, 25 bales, No. 30, at $135, 720 pieces English Drills, 16lbs., at $4.50. The following sales are reported: 125 tons Steel, at $380, 300 piculs Tin-Plates at $6.60, 300 piculs Rattans at $3.84, and 40 piculs Black Pepper at $9.50. The following sales are reported in shares:—5 Old Banks, 31 prem; 7 Steamboats, 32 prem; 9 Hongkong Fires, $189 prem. cash, and $205 to $210 premium for 30th June; 12 Victoria Fires, 829 premium for 1st July; 27 China Fires, $30 prem., cash, and $35 prem. for June 30th; 155 India-Chinese Sugar Company, $9 to $10 premium per share, cash, and $124 premium for June.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old ..... 26 prem.
" New ..... 25 prem.
Hong Kong Wharf and Dock ..... 5 dis.
Wheelock Marine Steam Boat Shares ..... 32 prem.
Union Insurance Society of Canton ..... $4,900 to 2,000 prem.
China Traders' Insurance Company Shares ..... $1,000 to $1,700 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares ..... $188 prem. per u.
Hongkong Hotel Shares ..... 25 dis.
Victoria Fire ..... $20 prem.
China Fire ..... $30 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Co. 10 prem.
Hongkong Gas ..... $46 per share.

SALES ON 23RD APRIL, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Haitons, 500 piculs, at $3.84, by Fook Mow Leong to Hongkong merchant.

Black Pepper, 40 bags, at $9.65, by Fook Mow Leong to Foochow merchant.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $6.20, by Kin Foong to travelling merchant.

Vermicelli, 60 bags, at $6.30, by Kin Foong to Hongkong merchant.

White Alum, 800 piculs, at $1.68, by Kin Fiong to Pulau merchant.

Black Sharkskin, 10 bags, at $25.00, by Fook Wing Leong to travelling merchant.

White Alum, 100 bags, at $1.50, by Fook Wing Leong to travelling merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 25 bales, at $23.75, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 214 bales, at $23.00, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Notices of Firms.

HOTEL D'EUROPE.

THE interest, and responsibility of Mr J. GHERARDI in our firm, ceased on the 31st of March last.

E. ESTABIDO & Co.

MR. J. DEGRIES is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st of April, 1870.

E. ESTABIGO & Co.

Im 734 Hongkong, 18th April, 1870.

MR. T. B. HOOPER is authorized to sot in our Firm, as Surveyor to French Lloyds from this date until further notice.

ROBT. McMURDO,
Surveyor to French Lloyds.

Im 673 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. H. Forster, Jr., in our firm, ceases this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

2m 518 Hongkong, 12th March, 1870.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

TURNER & Co.

tf 522 Hongkong, 16th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our first by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.

D. MUNRO.

tf 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM PROBST in our Firm ceased on the 31st of Dec. 1868, and Mr. OTTO CHRISTIAN BEHN and Mr. JOHANNES P. CORDES are admitted Partners therein from this date.

Mr. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED, have been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

6m 14 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2092 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SCOTT FITZ is this day admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. R. S. DANA retires, his interest ceasing on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 68 China, 1st January, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per prorouration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1186 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. R. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2311 China, 1st December, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

tf 1243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

Vessels on the Berth.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Company's Steamer

"DUPLEIX."

Capt. Tourniere, R.N.R., will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA, shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 744 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Company's steamer

"PHASE."

Capt. Champenois, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 745 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE A 1 British ship

"COLGROON."

Capt. Montgomery, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 691 Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE American Barque

"GARIBALDI."

Capt. Noyes, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 693 Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

FOR LIELBOURNE, *(direct).*

THE British ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 670 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"SARDIS,"

Capt. Cunningham, will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2m 637 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Ship

"F. A. PALMER,"

will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 605 Hongkong, 30th March, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY, *direct.*

THE British barque

"HENRY MILLER,"

Capt. Dickson, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 592 Hongkong, 28th March, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

To follow the "Panther."

THE British ship

"HENRY REED,"

Captain Meeres, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 429 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"WITCH OF THE WAVE,"

Captain Batchelder, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 216 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1870.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

NO. 4, WELLINGTON STREET
POSSESSES
THE "ONLY" BOWLING ALLEYS
IN
HONGKONG.

By special appointment to
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THEY are complete in all respects for the convenience and comfort of professional and amateur players, as well as for the accommodation of the public generally.

The Proprietor begs also to state that he has three of the finest

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES

ever imported into Hongkong, made specially for the house by Messrs. STRAHLE & HUGHES, of San Francisco. The comfort of players at these tables is specially provided for.

Wines and Spirits of the First Quality.

TIFFINS AND SNACKS ON COMMAND.

JOHN B. HOLLAND,
Proprietor.

tf 91 Hongkong, 14th January, 1870.

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

HORSES received on Livery.

Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.

Factory, by an experienced European.

Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated, a stock of London-made being always on hand.

Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.

Horses always on hand for Sale.

J. B. B. having received a very large supply of the best English-made

CARRIAGE MATERIALS, PAINTS, VARNISH, &c.,

is prepared to build or repair Carriages with promptness, at very moderate Terms.

Veterinary work carefully attended to.

(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)

Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

tf 875 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1869.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR and Lady MACDONNELL.

MR. W. P. FLOYD

Begs to announce that his Photographic Gallery has been RE-OPENED by His Excellency Sir H. G. MACDONNELL, C.B., and Lady MACDONNELL, on the Corner of *Wyndham* and *Wellington Streets*, where he solicits an inspection of the Finest Photographic Establishment in the Far East.

Life Size Photographic Portraits, in Oil or Water Colors.

tf 1513 Hongkong, 9th August, 1868.

G. DA SILVEIRA,

JEWELLER AND WATCH MAKER,
2 doors past the Hongkong Dispensary,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
tf 926 HONGKONG. May 11

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLAS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTELE, GROSS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
SAN FRANCISCO	F. A. Palmer		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Witch of the Wave	Batchelder	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Henry Reed	Manro	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sardis	Cunningham	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND, OREGON	Garibaldi	Noyes	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Henry Miller	Dickson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Jersey	Barcelo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Colgroon	Montgomery	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Duplieit (str.)	Tourniere	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Phase (str.)	Champenois	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, & SHAI.	Cadiz (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Tycoo (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
TAILORS, HABERDASHERS,
OUTFITTERS, &c. &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Spring Trade.

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS,
6/4 COATINGS,

And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only.

PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
WHITE DRILLS & MARSELLA.
FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED DUCKS.
WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.
QUILTINGS AND VESTINGS.

The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, LISLE, & SILK SOCKS,
in every size.
LINEN COLLARS,
in all the newest shapes.
WHITE AND COLORED PAPER COLLARS.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO, SILK & WOOL, & SILK UNDER VESTS.
LONG CLOTH AND CHIMSAH SHIRTS.
A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.
SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES AND TIES,
of the newest designs.

HATS.

GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS,
BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.
NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.
STRAW HATS.
WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS,
in all sizes.
8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.
WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.
VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BLANKETS, MOSQUITO NETS, MATS AND MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTH,
LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Per "Overland Mail" and S.S. "Nestor."

MISS ROSE has just received a nice assortment of Ladies' fashionable HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUFFLES, Sash RIBBONS, JACKETS, Small GRING LINES, Opera HOODS, Children's Woollen JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS.

And,

A large assortment of WOOLWORK (commenced and finished), CUSHIONS, STOOLS, FEET, FLAND and Feeder STOOLS, MATS, Embroidered Table COVERS, Hearth RUGS, &c. &c.

Also,

Gentlemen's fashionable HATS (Christy's), Dawson's HOOFS, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Coloured KID GLOVES.

Received per P. & O. Steamer *Travancore*:—Fashionable BONNETS, HATS, WREATHS for the Hair. A choice assortment of Dress TRIMMINGS, Fancy & Plain SILK DRESSES, in all colors, suitable for the Races.

WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Roman Catholic Church.

tf 110 Hongkong, 15th February, 1870.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
SHERRY " 3 " "
" " " 1 " "
CLARET " 1 " "
BIRLEY & Co.

NOTICE.

CHAMPAGNE, of Jules Mumm & Co. and De St. Marceaux & Co., in qts. and pts.
SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, and other brands.
DRAUGHT ALE, of Allsopp's, Dawson, and Younger.
BOTTLED ALE, of Bass and Allsopp.
STOUT, in quarts and pints.

Also,

Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing Felt. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 1496 Hongkong, 7th August, 1869.

FOR SALE,

Arrived per "Isles of the South."

3 BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany,
1 SEMI-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE GRAND,
1 COTTAGE (upright.)
Selected for this climate.

For particulars, address A.B.O., care of this paper.

tf 269 Hongkong, 19th February, 1870.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE—
RODERERER CARTE NOIR.
RODERERER CARTE BLANCHE
RODERERER CARTE BLANCHE DOUX.
RODERERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.

ALL descriptions of ACCOUNT BOOKS, of English manufacture.

Prices Moderate.

NORONHA & SONS.

tf 865 Hongkong, 5th May, 1868.

FOR SALE.

DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins.

Apply to

HOWARD HODGES.

tf 922

FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
CANVAS.

ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

By Steamer "Cambodge."

ALEXANDRE BOYER

HAS received a large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the season.

JACONNET AND MUSLIN DRESSES of the last fashions.

French Figured and Printed PERCALES.

Assorted Fancy Dress TRIMMINGS.

Ladies' STRAW HATS.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Rich Black Corded SILK LLAMAS.

THREAD GLOVES, White & Coloured.

A fine Assortment of BLACK LACE.

French and English PERFUMES, from the best makers.

BLACK MERINOS, MERINOS,

English PARAMATTAS, for Gentlemen's COATS.

White LINEN DRILL and DUCK for PANTALOONS.

Gentlemen's GREY FELT HATS, &c., &c.

Ladies' DRESSMAKING.

33, Queen's Road, Jets

BOWRA & Co.'s PREMISES.

tf 2268 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

FOR SALE,

Just landed, ex s/s. "Sri King."

A SMALL Invoice of Cream & Black well's STORES, consisting of:—

Assorted PICKLES, Assorted SAUCES, French OLIVES, and Salad OIL, Durham MUSTARD, Tart FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, Potted MEATS, Oxford and Bologna SAUSAGES, MACKEREL, SALMON, ANCHOVIES, SARDINES, BLOATERS, TAPIOCA, ARROWROOT, SAGO, BARLEY, Assorted MEATS, SOUPS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.

GUEDES & Co.

tf 750 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

BREAKFAST and DESSERT CLARET, SHERRY, MUSCATEL, MALVAZIA, PORT, CHAMPAGNE, in qts. and pts.

GUEDES & Co.

tf 751 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 5 ft. 3 in. by 2½ inches.

Apply to the undersigned.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.

Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

tf 235 Hongkong, 5th March, 1870.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, and in Octaves and Quarter Casks.

Paloio & Co., of Xeres.
DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

Blandy and Cardew's
CLARET and COGNAC.
Apply to
A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 214 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

MUST BE CLOSED ON 1ST MARCH, 1870.

ULLMANN begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public of Hongkong, that he is selling off his whole Stock of Clothing, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Watches, Chains, Perfumery, and other Articles at Invoice prices, in consequence of his retiring from business. The above stock comprises a fine assortment of new goods, or late arrivals, also a superior stock of Japanese Ware.

All outstanding accounts must be paid, and all claims collected, before the end of the month.

Nos. 96 and 98, Bazaar European,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

tf 1536 Hongkong, 18th August, 1869.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.

REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, articles of National History, Products, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
GENERAL STORKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [A2

CARD.

W. H. FOSTER, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA. [Ap. 4

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE Official Notes and Evidence in the proceedings of the NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY to be to the collision between the U.S. Corvette *Oneida* and the P. & O. Steamer *Bombay*.

A few copies have been forwarded to the *Daily Press* office, on sale, and may be had on application. Price 50 cents.

tf 467 Hongkong, 8th March, 1870.

VON BARGEN & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS & STORKEEPERS,
SAIGON.

BEG to call the attention of Masters of vessels, and others visiting the above port, to their having constantly on hand every description of Shipchandlery and other Stores, which they supply at prices equal to those charged for at Hongkong and Singapore.

tf 494 Saigon, February, 1870.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARN, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).

W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
H. P. AUSTIN, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " { (2 Beds in ea.) " " $2.00
Room) " " $1.00
3rd " (Public Wards), " " $1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, remainable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.

1st Class ..... $60.
2nd " ..... $40.
3rd " ..... $20.)

By order,

H. P. AUSTIN,
Treasurer.

6m 1314 Hongkong, 28th October, 1869.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, 1st April, 1867.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Business Announcements.

MAW-WO & CO.

SHIP & HOUSE PLUMBERS, BRAZIERS, and BELL-HANGERS.

SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE,

Galvanized IRON PIPE, WATER CLOSETS,

And all sorts of WATER COCKS.

2w 732] *No. 40, Stanley Street.* [Apr. 19

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVENS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

AH-YON,

SHIPSCOMPRADORE and STEVEDORE,

has all kinds of

SHIPS' STORES

on hand, and all kinds of COALS, always ready.

No. 57, PRAYA WEST.

(Next to Scott Lane).

4m 2100 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869.

LEONARD BARNES,
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER.
(By appointment).

Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.

Head Stones cut and erected.

Spring Gardens,
Opposite Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.

tf 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

MR. SPARROW KNIGHT has a book now publishing in the Press, to contain about 500 pages, general useful information on China. Reports on Coals furnished by Mr. Daniels, Chief Engineer of Sir Henry Keppel's flag-ship. Map of Peking on large scale. Communications furnished by the Chinese Minister of Foreign Relations. Reports on Trade. Communications made to the Chinese Government. Communications made by Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., some general notes on Chinese matters. Plans of Treaty Ports, with the Chinese Government will be included (in English and Chinese), the Tariff &c., Conversations with the United States Minister on Chinese subjects. Conversation with the Governor-General of Hoo-Pei and Hu-Nan, some general useful information, as prolusions, &c. The book will be a useful book. The subscription $5 per copy. The book will be dedicated to the Lord Robert Montagu, M.P. [tf 127

F. D. WALKER & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS
AND
GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 216, YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN, [Ap. 4

NOTICE.

TRANSGRESSION of the law, it is thought, is frequently committed from ignorance, and the regulations of the law must therefore be made known before they can be known. The undersigned having obtained the sole privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium, they fear that many merchants and traders, distant and local, purely from ignorance, may infringe the British law, and thereby lose their money, in addition to heavy fines that may be imposed upon them. This is a source of great anxiety to the undersigned, and for the general information of the public, they now set forth two sections of Ordinance 1858, relating to prepared opium. They are as follows:—

VII.—It shall be the duty of every person selling or retailing prepared opium under this Ordinance, to deliver therewith a sealed certificate specifying the amount sold, which certificate shall be evidence of the facts therein stated, and shall not be transferable.

VIII.—No person shall bring into this colony, or the waters thereof, or convey in canoes to which section VII. applies) have in his possession or custody within the same any prepared opium.

Action will be taken against any person infringing the above sections for severe punishment, and no relaxation will be shown.

YAN WO & Co.,
Opium Farmers.

3m 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1870.

TUCK-LEE

SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,

No. 58 PRAYA, HONGKONG.

Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Hongkong Beef.* [Ly 2108

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.

SECURITY IS REQUIRED.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street

tf 239 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868

茶 麻 蔴 菜

WING-KEN COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of Wing-Ken Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

Ly 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE

PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to co

Extracts.

A Chinese Merchant.

Two of my travellers went one afternoon, to San Francisco, with a note of introduction, to the house of one certain "wholesale and retail dealer in tea, sugar, rice, and oil, opium, shoes and clothing, and China provisions generally." The Chinese merchant was not in when we arrived, and we spent half an hour in looking at his goods and talking with the chief clerk, who was also the book keeper. He was a young fellow of about eighteen or twenty, able to read and write and speak English with considerable facility, having learned the language, he told us, in six months at an evening school. He received us very politely, readily answered all our inquiries about the goods, showed us his books and explained how he kept and preserved accounts; doing it all with the most charming look of patience and assumption. But he would go no further: it was impossible to draw him into talk about himself or his people; he met all our inquiries with perfectly good-natured reserve. He asked my residence and business, not as if he had any concern in the matter, but as if good-breeding required him to do so. At last I became actually interested in the lad;—it was curious to see how he kept his own counsel and his amiability. His uncle not coming in, he finally asked us to sit in the back room and wait. I am not quite certain whether he did it from courtesy or from a desire to be rid of our inquisitiveness. Of course we did not decline his invitation.—the first opportunity I had to see the private room of a Chinese gentleman of wealth and position. It was a room ten or twelve feet square, neat and tidy and orderly as a lady's bedchamber. On one side was a large platform about two feet high, covered with an elegant crimson mat, hung all round with a rich damask curtain. In the centre of this was a smoking tray with pipes and opium and tobacco and a lighted lamp. On another side was a case of shelves whereon were piled books and papers and manuscripts. Opposite were other shelves, with bottles of wine, dried fruits, a teacup, teacups, wine glasses, cake plates, etc. The floor was handsomely carpeted and about the wall were hung half a dozen Chinese pictures, an American landscape print, and a good engraving of Lincoln. In the corner behind the door was the bed,—and with pillows like sacks, but a long bolster for the neck; not with spread turned down from the top like ours, but snow-white sheet and blankets rolled up from the whole front side. We were still standing when the merchant came in with a couple of friends. The young man introduced us with easy grace, speaking our names distinctly, and mentioning our place of residence; and the merchant, in broken English, expressed pleasure at seeing persons from so far away, and all welcoming in his room any friends of the person from whom I had a letter, and then asked us all to be seated and drink a glass of wine with him. His nephew did the honors of the occasion, and as we touched our delicate little glasses, holding scarcely more than a large thimbleful, the merchant hoped we two would have a pleasant visit in San Francisco, and not safely back to our homes. We sat with him for ten or fifteen minutes, talked a little about various matters, accepted cigars, and shook hands with him at the door on parting.—*Miss Lee, and his Kinsfolk," in the Atlantic Monthly.*

A Treacherous Indian.

How long they slept, Black could not say, but all that he remembered was being awoke by the report of a rifle. A low scream, and then a moan by his side, told him that all was over with his companion. The Indian's place was vacant; and before Black could be more fully conscious of his situation, he was fired at from the dark, and a bullet struck his thigh. He attempted to rise, but was unable; his leg was fractured. Instantly he grasped his revolver, and he had scarcely done so before he was conscious of a figure crouching towards him in the darkness. He immediately fired, but the shot did not take effect, and the wounded murderer retreated behind some rocks. He now stanched the blood flowing from his wound as well as circumstances would permit, firing a handkerchief around it. All doubt was now at an end that the Indian guide, tempted by the property, had murdered his companion, and was only prevented by the want of ammunition from despatching him too. All night long—it seemed a year—he kept awake, knowing it to sleep, though he was faint from loss of blood. Sometimes he would relapse into an uneasy sleep, from which he would be startled by the barking of his little dog, when he would grasp his revolver, only to see a figure again skulking into the darkness. Daylight at last came, and he had now time to contemplate his situation. Helpless, both wounded, far from white or even friendly Indian, he was alone, with an enemy watching every one moved to destroy him, as he had done his companion, whose glassy eyes glared up at him. Provisions enough were lying scattered around; but none were accessible at hand, save the bag of sugar and on this his chief chance of subsistence lay. He knew enough of science to know that Magendie's dogs when fed on sugar soon grew emaciated, but he also knew that it supported life for a time. Before night snow fell, and covered the dead body out of his sight. Sometimes he would relapse into a half-waking sleep, when again the ever-faithful dog, who seemed almost conscious how matters stood, would warn him of the approach of his enemy. It was in vain that Black attempted to get a shot at him; and had it not been for the watchfulness of the dog-friend, the wretch must soon have beenable to despatch with his knife the guardian whose resolute interposition had saved him and the coveted property. And so they kept their dreary vigil, and the snow fell heavily, and though his leg pained him exceedingly, he managed to keep warm in his blanket-lined buryess. The Indian would sometimes disappear for hours and even a day, apparently looking after food. The poor hunter would then imagine that he had got clear of his blood-thirsty enemy, when again the barking of Flora would warn his master. On one or two occasions the Indian managed to approach within a few feet of his intended victim before his presence was detected; and as both murderer and hunter were equally intent on each other's destruction, escapes were sometimes rather narrow. Several days elapsed in this manner, until at last the Indian seemed to have grown tired, and left the island in the canoe; for they were on a peninsula. The sugar bag was getting nearly done, and the poor dog was now so weak with hunger, that, even when it did not absent itself searching for food on the shore, it was scarcely able to give an alarm. If Black survived hunger and his wound, which was now getting very painful, the Indian, he knew, would soon return and accomplish his purpose. With such thoughts his prospects were gloomy enough, and so he dozed away the hours, half frozen and faint. It was the tenth night the land long lost count of time, but found so afterwards) since the murderous attack, when he was awoke by a loud talking on the beach. The moon, sailing over the broken, snowy sky, enabled him to recognise the figures of several Indians hauling a canoe on to the bench. He grasped his revolver, determined to sell his life dearly, for he was now fully persuaded that it must be his murderer returned with assistance. It was strange, however, it struck him, that they had landed in such an exposed situation. "Who are you?" he inquired, in the Chinook jargon—the trading language of the coast. A low, surprised cry came from them. They were apparently unaware of the presence of any one but themselves. Again he shouted more clearly, and they approached him, when he was delighted to recognise the familiar faces of several Bella-Coola Indians—old acquaintances of his. He told them his story; and as they listened, he uncovered the body of his murdered companion, they, every now and again, bursting into a cry of horror. Food was prepared, and every attention paid to him. The dead body was buried, and Black conveyed to the Indian village, where he was carefully nursed until peace reached the nearest white man's abode. The solitary colonist hurried down, and hastening to have been in earlier days an officer in the army, he knew a little about surgery. He dressed Black's wounds, and conveyed him back to the settlement, where, under proper medical treatment, he slowly recovered. But it was many months before he could walk without crutches, and to the end of his life he will bear the marks of that fearful experience of "putting through the winter" in the dark days of 186—. As we have heard a good deal in records of the resources savage, I may as well say that my poor friend had to pay well for all the hospitality he received. The water he drank, the ground he laid on, the wood that warmed him, the food he ate, everything was charged for, but most cheerfully paid. It is, however, a greater pleasure to relate that, after the bill was paid, the Indians threw in the execution of the murderer into the bargain. The avengers of blood found him in his lodge, comfortably awaiting the death of Black by starvation or cold, either of which he, no doubt, thought would save him all trouble. He seemed of value to exult when charged with shooting the white man, but the Bella-Coola warriors took a different view of matters, and with a summary justice, which would have done credit to a Californian vigilance committee, they shot him where he sat.—*A Winter Visit," in All the Year Round.*

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET

TO LET,
Detached.

NULLAH SIDE, *Bonham Road West*, containing 8 Rooms, Garden and Croquet Ground. Water laid on. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 240 Hongkong, 20th April, 1870.

TO LET.
Possession on 1st May.

THE Offices at present in the occupation of R. McMurdo, Esq. Apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 667 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

TWO ROOMS, opposite H.M. Naval Yard, facing Queen's Road. Address X., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 723 Hongkong, 1st April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE GODOWN and OFFICE ROOM of Our Premises, facing *Wellington Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. Gribble & Co.
SANDER & Co.
tf 614 Hongkong, 31st March, 1870.

TO LET.

THREE ROOMS, with servants' offices, suitable for one or two gentlemen, and a stable suitable for two horses and a carriage, situated in a central and airy position, on the *Caine Road East.*
Address T., care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 3-9 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

TO LET,
(From 1st April next)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gibson.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 488 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

TO LET.
From 1st April next.

THE Commodious Residence, in *Arbuthnot Road*, known as No. 1, Woodville Terrace, presently occupied by G. F. Hazard, Esq.
The House is within five minutes walk of the Clock Tower, and commands an excellent view of the Harbour. Gas and Water laid on.
Also, the House No. 2, Woodville Terrace, with entrance on the 1st *May.*
For further particulars, apply to
MACEWEN & Co.
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1870. [tf 460

HOUSES in *Mosque Street*, commanding a full view of the harbour. Rents moderate. Apply to
B. L. NORONHA.
tf 294 Hongkong, 14th February, 1870.

TO LET.

IN West Terrace, *Caine Road*, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, containing Four rooms each. Bath rooms, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
47, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 267 Hongkong, 8th February, 1870.

TO LET.

TWO FLOORS of a HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, well situated.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 226 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Godown, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 picul capacity. Apply to
R. S. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

THE commodious Business Premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Smith, Archbik & Co., situated at *Spring Gardens*, and consisting of a large Three-storied Dwelling House containing 22 Rooms, with outhouses and Stables attached; two large dry and airy Godowns, capable of holding 10,000 piculs each, with Offices and Private rooms over the same. The whole having a frontage on the Praya of 210 feet, with use of a private wharf, and a fine view of the harbour.
The houses have recently been painted and put in thorough repair.
For further particulars, apply to
JOHN GERRARD.
tf 1586 Hongkong, 19th August, 1869

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. Wilkinson & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Peokiil Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulam.* Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. Kirchner, Moore & Co.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.'s premises and Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Wharf.
For Particulars, apply to
A. McLEOD.
At Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
tf 828 Hongkong, 26th April 1869.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)

THE commodious three-storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Bonnett & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2043 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in Bonham Road, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.
Also, Grassed ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street,*
tf 1039 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on hongs in first class GRANITE GODOWNS at moderate terms.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.

Various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. Boyer & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,
SPRING GARDENS, HONGKONG,
(ESTABLISHED 1857).
J. INGLIS & CO.,
late
McDOUGALL & CO.
Engineers, Boiler Makers, Coppersmiths, Brass and Iron Founders, Ship Smiths, &c.
tf 743] [Apr. 20

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY
SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their insurers:—

THE CAPITAL
of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
The amount actually paid up is £288,435. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property £30,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Consols	29,095 1 3
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,000 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guarantee Stocks	335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,560 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,330 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	65,936 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents.

At 31st Dec. 1868, there stood at £169,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two Independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, every Security—and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec. 1864	£621,431 15 5
Added to Stat. December, 1865	103,144 7 3
" " " 1866	124,165 7 8
" " " 1867	128,583 5 10
" " " 1868	144,845 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,
And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents.*
2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

GUARDIAN
FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½ do do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do do
Above six months the full annual rate.	

W. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1687 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month but not exceeding 3 "	½ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding 6 "	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

A. G. HOGG & Co.
Agents, Sun Fire Office.
tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	¼ per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 884 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 890 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

RECOVERIES IN THE RAISE OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	¼ "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £50,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
IN HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE:—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES HUTTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Ashenhurst, Esq.	L. D. Gulliver, Esq.
James Bonham Bell, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collett, Esq.	John Peel, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Tully, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Rosamy Delvoye, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Fairwin, Esq.	F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Fredk. Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Hentock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACMILLON, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Pekin—Messrs. BURKE BROTHERS & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. ALEXANDER & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. BUNDY, SMYTH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 31st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.	

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding one month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	¾ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	½ " "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	¾ " "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 28th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 676 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1868.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$800,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEAED & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided pro rata to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.
EDW. NORTON,
Agent.
tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON.
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 896 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

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